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 Research aimed at correcting words in text has focused on three progressively more difficult problems: (1) nonword error detection; (2) isolated-word error correction; and (3) context-dependent word correction. In response to the first problem, efficient pattern-matching and n-gram analysis techniques have been developed for detecting strings that do not appear in a given word list. In response to the second problem, a variety of general and application-specific spelling correction ...

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 Neri Merhav , Meir Feder
Proceedings of the fifth annual workshop on Computational learning theory July 1992
 Sequential learning and decision algorithms are investigated, with various application areas, under a family of additive loss functions for individual data sequences. Simple universal sequential schemes are known, under certain conditions, to approach optimality uniformly as fast as $n^{-1} \log n$, where n is the sample size. For the case of finite-alphabet observations, the class of schemes that can be implemented by finite-state ...

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. 38 3.1.1.2 Level 2: **Hyperparameter** Inference . www.gatsby.ucl.ac.uk/~chuwei/paper/thesis.ps.gz

[A New Bayesian Design Method For Support Vector Classification - Wei Chu Sathiya](#) (Correct)

in the prior distribution, as the **hyperparameter** vector. Thus, for a given **hyperparameter** Moreover, Bayesian methods can also provide **probabilistic** class prediction that is more desirable than built up MacKay's evidence framework [4] using a **weight**-space interpretation. The unnormalized evidence guppy.mpe.nus.edu.sg/~chuwei/paper/btsvc_iconip.pdf

Bayesian Support Vector Regression Using a Unified Loss Function - Chu, Keerthi, Ong (Correct)

This not only builds the ability to infer **hyperparameters** in Bayesian framework but also provides over other non-Bayesian models is the explicit **probabilistic** formulation. This not only builds the ability considers probability distributions in the **weight** space of the network. Together with the observed

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Bayesian Inference in Support Vector Regression - Chu, Keerthi, Ong (Correct)18 5. **Hyperparameter** Inference11 3. **Probabilistic** Framework

evidence framework (MacKay, 1992) using a **weight**-space interpretation, Seeger (1999) presented a

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Bayesian Inference in Trigonometric Support Vector Classifier - Chu, Keerthi, Ong (Correct)

Relevance Determination, Gaussian Processes, **Hyperparameter** Tuning, and Model Selection iii Table

3. **Probabilistic** Framework

MacKays evidence framework (MacKay, 1992) using a **weight**-space interpretation. The unnormalized evidence

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Bayesian Models for Non-Linear Autoregressions - Peter Müller, Mike West.. (Correct)

i)2 2V)2) Here V is an additional **hyperparameter**, and $N(x \mid m, s)$ indicates that the random Bayesian learning framework, and delivers full **probabilistic** measures of relevant uncertainties as well as Conditional expectations take the form of locally **weighted** mixtures of linear (auto-regressions. The

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